









## The Weather

Forecast: Fair, cloudy.

|                |    |    |    |    |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|
| Min. Canaan    | 71 | 5  | 12 | 13 |
| Tiberias       | 71 | 5  | 12 | 13 |
| Haifa Port     | 62 | 11 | 19 | 20 |
| Natanyah       | 56 | 10 | 20 | 20 |
| Tel Aviv Kirya | 50 | 11 | 20 | 21 |
| Tel Aviv Port  | 50 | 11 | 20 | 21 |
| Lod Airport    | 54 | 7  | 20 | 21 |
| Jerusalem      | 57 | 8  | 18 | 18 |
| Beersheva      | 48 | 12 | 22 | 23 |
| Sdom           | 43 | 12 | 22 | 23 |
| Eilat          | 41 | 12 | 21 | 21 |

\*A maximum of 5 p.m. on Saturday.

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## Eshkol Wants Less Emphasis On Dairying, More on Exports

TEL AVIV. — A call to turn the emphasis in agriculture away from dairy cattle and towards export crops was sounded by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, at a meeting of representatives of the Moshav Movement and of the Hahakutzim v'Halikutzim here on Thursday.

Mr. Eshkol admitted that the much maligned dairy cow had played an important role in the development of Jewish agricultural settlement in this country, but the urgent needs of the present demanded the speedy transfer of resources to such export crops as citrus, cotton and peanuts. He added that in order to encourage such a transfer, subsidies on milk and milk products would have to be cut and shifted to these export crops.

**Milk Consumption**  
The Minister of Finance pointed out that Israel's annual milk consumption was now 100 litres per capita, "which may be high a standard for us in view of our limited economic possibilities and the large areas of irrigated land devoted to the upkeep of the dairy branch."

He concluded by saying that the changeover should be made gradually over a period of several years, but it should be begun in due time and not under the pressure of an emergency.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Kadish Luz, called for a cut back in the size of the dairy herd, mainly in veteran settlements. He also called for limiting, but not stopping entirely, the import of dairy products. Mr. Luz pointed out that even though a certain percentage of Hahakutzim members lived in their own homes, considerable numbers still rented flats so that the dairy branch had a special interest in the law which he said was vital as long as the present housing shortage continued.

**One Main Branch**  
Among those favouring Mr. Eshkol's plan was the Director of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department, Dr. Batan Weitz, who said that settlements should be built around one main branch chosen in each case with regard for regional and climatic suitability.

Aluf Moshe Dayan who also spoke in the discussion that followed, declared that if subsidies were paid to farmers they should be paid to encourage exports and not to increase the farmers' standard of living. He added that if a basic economic reform was planned it was illogical to limit it only to agriculture.

Many of the other speakers, including Mr. Shmuel Dayan, A.K.A. Minister of Agriculture, expressed their opposition to demands for reducing the size of the dairy branch.

**Industrial Institute**

**Floats IL15m. Loan**

TEL AVIV. — The first debenture issue of the Israel Industrial Institute — IL15m. — will go on sale Friday (today). The entire issue is expected to be subscribed immediately by banks and provident funds.

The debentures bear 8 per cent interest and are to be repaid during 1969-69. They will be linked to the dollar or C.O.L. index but are guaranteed by the Government.

The I.I.I.'s share capital amounts to IL30m., of which IL15m. are held by the Government. The company's loans to industry total IL24m. to date.

**Recovered Snark**

**Missile Flies Again**

CAPE CANAVERAL (Reuters). — A snark guided missile, which was recovered from a previous firing, was launched at the government missile centre here Thursday when it was found to be in good condition.

Her blue blouse and skirt were rainsoaked, and hushes from coconut trees had blown into her hair. Her blue handbag, containing documents, a press identification card, travellers, cheques and money, was found beside her.

Heartiest Congratulations and Best Wishes To Our Dear Colleague and Senior Representative

**MR. NAHUM SCHIFFER**

on his Seventieth Birthday

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company of Canada

To David and Fay Rutstein

A SON

Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv

December 11, 1966

MICHAEL and BATYA GORDON

take pleasure in inviting their friends and relatives to the BAR MITZVAH of their son

**DANIEL**

on Saturday, December 20, 1966, Service at the Beit V'Emuna Synagogue, Gan Behavia, Entrance 5, Jerusalem, at 8.30 a.m.

Reception at the Israel Touring Club, Tel Aviv, at 10.30 a.m.

Please regard this as a personal invitation.

**YA'ACOV**

Son of Haya Frieda Segal

**HANNA**

Daughter of Edith and David P. Kessler

**MARRIED**

December 8, 1966

Kiryat Ramot Edith, Haifa.

With deep sorrow we announce the passing away of our dear mother, sister and aunt

**Klara Lovenzon**

after a short illness.

The Bereaved Family

Haifa and Tel Aviv

## Credits May Ease Soon—Horowitz

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER  
HEREZLYA. — Increased credit, totalling 6.3 per cent of bank deposits, may be released for loans to the public shortly, the Governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr. David Horowitz, reported on Thursday.

Mr. Horowitz said that changes were due in the official rates of interest and that special low rates would be made available to credit associations.

Mr. Horowitz said that he hoped the Association would continue to be "a lever in the financial system" and that it would continue to discharge its duties while observing the need for increased savings and mutual assistance.

**1,000th Steel Ingot Poured in Acre**  
ACRE. — The 1,000th ingot of steel was poured at "Steel Town," south of Acre, on Thursday at a ceremony at which were present the Ministers of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Sapir, members of the "Steel Town" Executive and many public figures.

At a gala party attended by many of the steel workers, Mr. Moshe Bitan, of the Koor management, said that production now reached international standards. It was going fully according to plan, he said, and next year he would no longer have to import basic steel building materials.

**Carmel Wants Stricter Rules on Aerial Spraying**  
In the wake of a report finding that the crash of a chemical spraying plane, Lydda last August was the result mainly of overloading the craft and insufficient attention to the standard procedures, the Minister of Transport, Mr. Moshe Carmel, has instructed the Civil Aviation Department to draw up a permit system for aerial spraying.

The report was made by a committee appointed by Mr. Carmel to investigate the crash of a Chin-Air Tiger Cub which hit a telegraph pole near Lydda Airport and went up in flames, resulting in the death of the pilot, Shlomo Zeev.

The committee found that the pilot and the company had not followed strictly the operational handbook and that the pilot had not been adequately briefed on the terrain over which he would fly.

Mr. Carmel has instructed the Civil Aviation Department to work out a system of control over agricultural aviation companies to ensure that existing regulations are followed; to determine the maximum cargo a plane may carry; to work out special standards for training and testing pilots; and to appoint a partner personnel who will be responsible for the immediate investigation of any accidents.

The Department was also called upon by Mr. Carmel to resume work on a draft bill on civil aviation in cooperation with the Ministry's Director-General and the Attorney-General — which will also cover agricultural flights.

**MAPAM-MIZRAHI COALITION IN KARKUR HADARA**

Elections for the Karkur Local Council on Thursday resulted in a Mapam (4) Hapoel Hamizrachi (1), coalition. Mapam, which has only three members, and the General Zionists with one, have joined forces in the Opposition.

**TWINS BORN IN AMBULANCE**

ASHKELON. — Twins — a boy and a girl — were born late Tuesday night in an ambulance of Magen David Adom of Nehora which was taking the expectant mother to hospital.

The driver helped in the delivery and then continued on to Kaplan Hospital in Rehovot. The mother, Mrs. R. Kadish, of Noga settlement, and the babies are reported well.

**Hadara Holiday Party For 200 Youngsters**

HADARA. — Two hundred youngsters from the border villages of Migdal and Sde Yitzhak quite literally had a "wizard" of a time on Thursday when they were the guests of children of the state of Israel paper mills at a Hanukkah party held under the auspices of The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund.

The red-checked guests, who were taken to the Hot cinema here in police vehicles, munched doughnuts as their attention was riveted on "Rudolph the Great Red-Nosed Reindeer." Later, the youngsters received gifts of Hanukkah toys and goodies.

**Asor Medallion For War Orphans**

A 10th Anniversary bronze medallion has been given as a Hanukkah gift to all children of soldiers who fell in the Defence Forces. The medallion, accompanied by a letter from Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion.

The letter asks the children to preserve the medallion as a memory of their fallen parent "so that it may always be a source of encouragement and light."

**Arab Refugee Appeals Rejection Of Claim to Cash Left in Jerusalem Bank**

Hearings on the appeal of a woman Arab refugee against a decision of the Official Receiver rejecting her claims against the former Arab Bank of Jerusalem began before Jerusalem District Judge Y. Cohen on Thursday. The Official Receiver is acting as receiver for the Arab Bank.

The woman, who is represented by the Jerusalem advocate, R. Tussia-Cohen and R. Rabinowitz, is demanding the return of sums of money and Mandatory Government Bonds which she claims are held in the Arab Bank at the time Israel assumed sovereignty over the new city of Jerusalem. The woman and her husband, currently residents of Cyprus, recently visited Israel in connection with the appeal.

In rejecting the woman's claim, the Official Receiver cited a judgment of a court in one of the neighbouring Arab countries which found that her liabilities to the Arab Bank exceeded her holdings. The judgment was brought to the notice of the Israeli authorities by Barclays Bank which had been sued by the Arab Bank in English courts for a sum of £600,000 which the latter had deposited with Barclays at Alton Square branch in Jerusalem before the establishment of Israel. The claim, which finally came before the British House of Lords, was rejected on the grounds that Barclays was required by Israeli law to turn over the Arab

## Bully Beef — 1823 Vintage

LONDON (Reuters). — A tin of corned beef 150 years old was opened by scientists at Leatherhead, Surrey, London, on Thursday.

The contents were "not too bad," according to Dr. F. H. Banfield, research director for the British Food Manufacturing Industries Research Association. He added: "Their edibility depends on a number of things — one of which is hunger."

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## New High School Teachers' Ass'n

TEL AVIV. — The newly-formed Secondary School Teachers' Association ended its founding meeting at the Ministry of Education on Thursday night with the adoption of a resolution declaring its "desire and right" to affiliate with the Histadrut. The Histadrut had earlier threatened to expel all teachers who would join the new organization instead of the Histadrut-recognized Teachers' Union.

The resolution was proposed by two members of the Executive Committee of the Histadrut, Dr. Y. Robinson and Dr. Y. Cohen, and was adopted by 65-55.

The minority supported a resolution reported by the convention's Resolutions Committee declaring the new organization's "complete loyalty" to the Histadrut. The former phrasing was adopted by the majority in view of the Histadrut's attitude of rejection.

A separate resolution proposing to discuss possible action if the new organization excluded from the Histadrut was withdrawn.

Other resolutions stressed the organization's identification with the interests of Israeli workers, teachers and professionals.

During the debate many of the speakers objected to the teachers making up the days of the year, the recent strike by teachers during this year's holidays. The session's chairman pointed out, however, that the organization's readiness to agree to make up additional days of instruction depended on the Ministry of Education's readiness to cooperate with it.

**Top-Flight Bakery Ovens Made Locally**

HAIFA. — The Katz Bakery, one of the town's largest, has been re-equipped with two new automatic ovens, each able to bake 2,000 loaves.

The ovens were designed and built by the Thermol Company of Tel Aviv which claims that they are an improvement on any known oven in the world.

Their cost of \$100,000 each is 40 per cent cheaper than the American ovens, which since they burn heavy fuel oil instead of diesel oil, the running costs are 50 per cent cheaper.

The 30-metre-long ovens have six independent heat control sections, which enable the baker to increase or reduce heat at any point along the way.

Thermol took 18 months to design the ovens, which contain a large number of patented improvements.

The bakery used to bake 150,000 developments; loan in its renovation and sold its American ovens to another firm.

**ABAB YOUNGSTERS ARE SHOWN ROUND T.A.**

TEL AVIV. — Twenty-five Arab teenagers from Jaffa secondary schools were the guests all day Wednesday of Jewish children here.

The meeting was organized by the city's Education and Youth Department. One of its employees guided the youngsters through the city's institutions, youth clubs and cultural centres.

The highlight of the day's outing was the reception at the Mayor's office.

The visitors from Jaffa were entertained to lunch in the homes of their fellows from the Tel Aviv schools.

The outing was rounded off by a get-together in the Sapir Youth Centre.

**Refugee Debate**

(Continued from Page 1)

and the product of long labours.

At the outset, the U.S. which pays more than 70 per cent of the UNRWA budget, aroused Arab opposition by announcing that it felt the present programme should not be continued after 1969, that there was no good enough alternative should be examined.

The Agency is seeking \$30m. for 1969.



# THE JERUSALEM POST

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Founder: GERSHON AGNON  
Managing Editor: TUD R. LORIE

Editorial Office and Management: Bab el Bab, Jerusalem, P.O. Box 2, Tel. 435 (4 lines)  
TEL AVIV Bureau: 25 Nahlat Yehuda, P.O. Box 1135, Tel. 64351/2

HAIFA Bureau: 24 Bab el Meri, P.O. Box 258, Tel. 4394 (3 lines)  
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Friday, December 12, 1958  
1 Tsvet, 5719, 29 Jamad Awwal, 1379

## REPORTS about the situation in Iraq have been confused and contradictory during the past few days, and the only conclusion to be drawn from them is that it is easier to destroy a regime than to maintain a new one in power.

### IRAQ

The overthrow of the monarchy in Baghdad was so swift and irrevocable that anyone familiar with local conditions could have guessed right from the start that the July coup was only a beginning and that graver and bloodier events were in the offing. In fact, the remarkable thing about Brigadier Abdul Karim Kassem and his Government is that they have managed to retain power at all. On Monday's news of the discovery of a conspiracy to overthrow the new regime was no surprise.

Taking its formidable tasks rather lightly and proceeding on the assumption that everything would be well as soon as the last vestiges of the old regime were obliterated, the Iraqi revolutionaries hastened to adopt some very far-reaching measures which only a few years of patient work could have achieved. The two most daring of these measures were the abolition of the special Tribal Laws and the unification of all civil laws, and the agrarian reform law which seeks to end the so-called feudal system in agriculture and involves the lands of many an influential tribal sheikh.

Yet Kassem's difficulties did not stem only, or even largely, from his opponents on the home front. When the latest conspiracy was unearthed this week, it was thought at first that it had to do with the resistance of the land-owning class to the reform and the state of near-chaos which Communist agitation among the peasants had created. In the scant pronouncements which have been made by Baghdad so far there have been dark references to "imperialism and reaction" but no clue whatever to the identity of the plotters. It was only yesterday that the Egyptian press of all sources — let it out that the leading spirit of the conspiracy was Rashid Ali el-Gailani, who returned to Iraq from Cairo less than three months ago.

This can only mean that the plotters are deeply involved with the group of officers and intellectuals associated with the Iraqi branch of the Syrian Arab Ba'ath Party of Akram el-Hourani and with Colonel Abdul Salam Aref, one of the heroes of the July coup who is now under arrest. Aref, with whom the Ba'athists threw in their lot when they discovered his strong pro-Nasser leaning, is a staunch advocate of Iraq's immediate adherence to the United Arab Republic.

Rashid Ali's arrest makes it clear that Nasserist elements are involved in the conspiracy, all the more so since the Iraqi authorities have so far failed to confirm earlier Cairo-inspired reports that the U.S. State Department had a hand in the plot. Baghdad Radio, in its only comment on the affair so far, which was broadcast on Tuesday night, made a reference to "elements pretending to work in the name of Arab nationalism and Arab unity," adding that this did not deceive anybody. One ought to read this in conjunction with an interview given last week by Saeb Salem, the Lebanese Nasserist leader, to the "New York Herald Tribune" correspondent in Cairo, which emphasized the growing danger of a Communist take-over in Baghdad and revealed Nasser's acute concern over such a prospect, describing it as the gravest danger facing the Arab world today. This must be noted again that Nasser, far from being the champion of light and progress in the Arab world, has again proved to be a serious impediment to any kind of reform or progress other than that leading to his own hegemony.

# Berlin Rebuffs Moscow and Adenauer

## Victory For Willy Brandt

By SEBASTIAN HAFNER

BERLIN (OWNS). — The West Berlin election results contain genuine surprises which promise deep repercussions in West German politics and may also affect the standing of the East German Communist leadership with its backers in Moscow.

The poll of 93.7 per cent is unprecedented in any elections in German history and they well prove to be the highest ever attained in any free election anywhere. It shows the enormous intensity of political passion which glows underneath the quiet and orderly surface of West Berlin today.

Both the electioneering and the polling passed without incident. Not a hair was touched of any of the numerous Communist propaganda canvassers from East Berlin who flooded West Berlin in the last week and not the slightest disturbance took place in any of the Communist election meetings. But on Sunday, people who had never before in the history of the city vote must have gone to the polls to register their protest against the Communist threat. The poll shows the whole two million population of West Berlin roused to a pitch of united resistance and defiance of which it is impossible to recall a precedent anywhere. This was not foreseen to such an extent.

### Free Democrats' Go

The second unforeseen event is the virtual annihilation of the Free Democrats. This liberal, national liberal party of professional people, small businessmen and intellectuals, had up to Sunday been a respectable third force with 12.3 per cent of the vote four years ago in both West Berlin and West Germany. This week its vote fell to 3.8 per cent and it will no longer be represented in the city council or in any but two of the 12 district assemblies.

What is the reason? During the last two years the Free Democrats had gained the reputation of becoming the party of appeasement. They had established official contacts with their Communist opponents, numbers in East Germany, induced in neutralist or semi-neutralist speculations, and generally shown signs of certain softness. In the words of one British observer of the German scene, they were "halfway towards accepting confederation with Communist East Germany." In reply the West Berliners elected them through the floor. This knockout blow will be the beginning of the end of the Free Democrats in West Germany too. More radically even than the West Germans, the West Berliners have decided for a two-party system.

But — and this is the third sensation of the Berlin election — the annihilation of the Free Democrats and the other small parties has not, as in West Germany, benefited the Christian Democrats only. The real victors of the Berlin elections are the Social Democrats, who for the first time in any Berlin election gained an absolute majority of the vote (52.6 per cent against 44.6 per cent four years ago). Their relative gain is bigger than that of the Christian Democrats, who also increased their vote.

Unlike his local Christian Democrat opponents, Herr Brandt had made the election campaign entirely his own. Neither Herr Erich Ollenhauer nor any other of the West German Social Democrat party leaders was asked (or permitted) to come to Berlin and interfere by setting his victory in Berlin against their defeats in West Germany. Herr Brandt has clearly staked a bid for ultimate power in Germany. From now on the question "Ollenhauer or Brandt" will be in the mind of every German voter. The elections have lifted the 45-year-old Willy Brandt to the position of Germany's next man of destiny.

Finally, a look at the Communists. The Socialist Unity Party. Nobody expected them to gain, but the extent of their losses, both in relative and absolute terms, is such that it cannot possibly be overlooked in Moscow as well as in East Berlin. From 2.7 per cent of the vote four years ago they fell to 1.9 per cent — from 42,000 votes to 22,000 — a loss of around 20 per cent of their small voting strength.



Placards of the competing parties in the recent Berlin elections.

Express Photo

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It will also have long-term consequences on their internal organization and leadership. The victory of Berlin centres on one man, Willy Brandt, who rose like a new star on the horizon of German politics only a year ago and who now outshines everybody except Chancellor Adenauer — and, as the event proved, on his Berlin home ground outshines even him. For the Berlin results are also a defeat of Dr. Adenauer, who last week had personally intervened in the Berlin election campaign, had gone out of his way to snub Burgomaster Brandt and had turned his guns, as he had done with so much effect in recent West German elections, on the Social Democrats no less than the Communists. The reply of the Berlin electorate was to give the Social Democrats their first absolute voting majority in history. The majority of the Berliners, challenged by the Chancellor himself to decide on the alternative "Brandt or Adenauer," has decided for Brandt. It is the first time that Dr. Adenauer has been in a duel of personalities.

More ships will have to call at Eilat in the future — that is the paradoxical lesson learnt last week in Eilat harbour when there were not enough hands available to handle two ships simultaneously. At present an average of four ships with a gross tonnage of 5,000 call at Eilat every month. The harbour and its equipment would be adequate for that, but the long queues of ships waiting to be loaded or unloaded, one can never tell beforehand how long a cargo vessel may be delayed at the port, and so foreign ports at which it calls, and it only takes a comparatively small error to completely upset the schedule of arrivals.

Two German freighters, of 2,500 tons each, are now on the Eilat run, with a schedule that is supposed to bring them here at intervals of at least two weeks. Last week the schedule was disrupted and the ship was delayed.

### Part-Time Stevedores Needed at Eilat

By MEIR BEN-DOV  
POST Eilat Reporter

When the two ships docked together, the employment exchange, besieged only a week before by scores of building workers unemployed through the winter, managed to provide only 20 men. To get the ships off as quickly as possible, the harbour authority concentrated the available labour on the cargo of the ships. The cargo of the ships holds onto shore, which meant that few were available to load the long queues of waiting lorries. In the end the lorry-drivers, anxious to get home for Shabbat, signed on as temporary stevedores and loaded their own lorries. To speed things up the harbour authorities tried to switch some of its men from administrative tasks to stevedoring but found that the pressure of checking the cargo in and out left no office hands to spare for other work.

### Beersheba Workers

To avoid a repetition of this incident the port and the exchange have tentatively agreed that this week four ships are expected to dock in the space of three days, unemployed workers from Beersheba and further north will be brought to Eilat to help the port, the reasoning being that their fares and subsistence allowances will be much less than \$500 per ship per day in demurrage charges and certainly less than the cost of the damage to Eilat's future should it become known as a "slow port."

### University of London

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION  
The next examination for the General Certificate of Education will take place in Tel Aviv, Haifa and Nazareth in June 1959. Entry forms, details of fees, and Regulations and Syllabus (Price 750 pruta) may be obtained from: The Education Officer, The British Council, 13 Idelson Street, P.O. Box 3302, Tel Aviv. Tel. 2041/2.  
Entries and fees must arrive at the above address before January 2, 1959. No entries can be accepted after that date.

## Arab Farmers Welcome Weather

By SHMUEL LAVIE

THE late coming of the rains has upset the calendar of Jewish farmers, who sow their dry-land field crops in the fall so that they sprout with the first rain, after which the even distribution of the rainfall is required. Not so Arab farmers, who generally do not complete their sowing until the end of January. In fact, they prefer a dry early winter, which makes sowing easier.

### Have You Seen Gould?

By EPHRAIM KISHON

FOR a whole month I resisted, though the temptation was well-nigh unbearable. This week I gave in. I exerted pressure, mobilized my resources, bribed, threatened, begged — but it was well worthwhile. In the end — believe it or not — I wangled a standing place at a concert of pianist Glenn Gould.

The music-loving Israeli public always looks forward to the visits of foreign artists, but this time it seemed as if all the emotional dams had come down before the onslaught of blind adulation. "He is sitting in his dressing room with ten space heaters round him" — a young lady related as she listened through the evening's score, "and every 15 minutes he downs a glass of hot soda water with honey."

### Schmelling to Trim Bundestag Deputies

BONN (NANA). — Max Schmelling, the yesterday heavy-weight boxing champion, is working a trim West German Bundestag deputies — their excess pounds, that is. Schmelling, thanks to the German boom and German beer, is 30 pounds overweight. Four deputies died during the last Bundestag session, and heart attacks and circulatory ailments are common among the deputies.

### HEARD ABROAD

We seem to be treating freedom as an opportunity for moral license, and our productive power often seems to be dedicated to frivolity rather than fulfilling vital human needs.  
Mr. John Foster Dulles, Information officers and people who convey Government policies — any natural enemies. They are the natural enemies of any Jew — Jew who is first the shell and the crossbones — Mr. Malcolm Muggeridge.

## Teachers Boycotting Education Ministry

By LISA LOEWENBERG

THE public has almost forgotten the secondary school teachers' strike. Classes have resumed, work progresses normally, pupils and teachers seem to have gone back to normal except for the cut in the Hanukkah vacation.

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# POET-ACADEMICIAN

**By David Paul**

swallowed over the doo-  
dle left strewn about after  
conference at Geneva.  
his was  
was capitulation. But his at-  
titude was based on what  
not only he called a quibble.  
made a principle of  
writing a story  
determined by an architectural  
view to write a dialogue  
a specified number of  
characters compares himself  
a Greek sculptor  
a given a triangular space in  
pediment to fill. How can  
logical a mind persuade  
himself to make a bargain  
between the two aesthetic  
problems? And the resulting  
work, "Euphonia," is both  
astounding dialectical four  
force and a faded rhetori-  
cal exercise.

The quibble grows deeper—  
grows to a bottomless crea-  
ture. How can he make  
a man who tells us on  
page, that chance "does  
everything," and on the next  
cries and distrusts the  
chance's "element of inap-  
tion: who dismisses, al-  
lition (including all written  
story under that head) as  
intentional, then he in-  
at everything we think we  
tion?—Who insists tire-  
sily on his preference for  
the process over the result,  
and who, in the end, asks  
two could be separated?  
There any point in imagin-  
ing a potential Shakespeare  
never wrote a line?  
But that the man whose  
traxod gives birth to—  
a Teete, an intellectual  
mercules who never lifts a  
father.

**Divided Nature**  
Valdery was a completely  
divided nature though self  
and anti-self were so tightly  
perposed as to seem a

## ASIAN ESCAPE

tion calls Coleridge to mind: strange that the detest of secret strength should come close to one who was all overt weakness. A much greater poet, Coleridge may be the lesser in speculative range. But he will take time long to assess, for his influence is still potent, today, than it seems. He stands for more, in the doctrine of the absurd, than its adherents would care to admit; for his influence is still potent, today, than it seems. He stands for more, in the doctrine of the absurd, than its adherents would care to admit; for his influence is still potent, today, than it seems. He stands for more, in the doctrine of the absurd, than its adherents would care to admit; for his influence is still potent, today, than it seems.

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## Economic News from Abroad

**Gulf Against Germany**  
At the recent GATT session in Geneva no progress was made on the American proposal for another round of mutual reductions, for producers of raw materials and agricultural commodities (including Australia and New Zealand) felt that this would not suffice to improve their export prospects, hampered by widespread quota practices. Particularly severe criticism has been leveled at Western Germany for her refusal to liberalize farm produce imports.

**UAR Investing in Oil**  
The UAR oil industry has been accorded first priority in getting capital equipment from the Russian and German loans. The five-year development programme envisages investments of LE44.5m. in Egypt and Lebanon. In Syria, for Egypt the plan comprises an oil processing plant, expansion of the Suez and Alexandria oil refineries, and extensive oil exploration activities. In Syria an oil refinery is to be built in El Kassaib (near the Euphrates) in addition to the refinery being built by the Czech at Hama, (to be completed next year), and additional plants are to be laid from Kertshuk to the Mediterranean, between Gims and Aleppo, and between Aleppo and Damascus. The programme aims at achieving self-sufficiency in oil for the U.A.R., which currently consumes 4.25m. tons a year. The new oil-fields in Kertshuk and in West Sinai produce a good part of it already, but the heavy structure of Egypt's oil results after refining in a higher percentage than usual, and smaller quantities of kerosene and motor oil, while Egypt's home demand is largely confined to the light grades.

**Titanium Drains**  
The titanium industry has been one of the times of last year's change-over of American strategic planning from manned planes to missiles for the metal which withstands high temperatures, is almost exclusively used in aircraft fuselages. Titanium consumption dropped from over 10,000 tons in 1957 to 1,000 tons (annual rate) in 1958 although it had been planned to raise output to 30,000 tons. However, the industry recovered by cutting titanium price from \$5 to \$1.62 per pound and by intensifying research, and a slow recovery is said to be in the offing.

**New Guinea's Oil**  
An oil boom has broken out in New Guinea, with the discovery of a well producing 3,000 barrels a day in Papua, in Australian New Guinea. Though these high yields are expected to last only a few years, the discovery of a large oil field, until then no major oil finds had been made in Australia — though 12m. had been spent on exploration since the war — and oil imports still account for 11 per cent of the Dominion's import bill.

**Metals for Rubber**  
While the world tin market has been upset by Russia's big sale, Soviet rubber purchases, more than twice last year's volume, have resulted in a recovery in rubber prices. Some experts opine that Soviet rubber imports will tend to outstrip production and that Russia's tin, aluminium and platinum sales have helped to provide the sterling for the rubber purchase.

**Stereophonic Records**  
The world's first stereophonic records, originally developed by a British scientist, have been put on the market in Germany, at prices between 20 and 30 per cent higher than those of normal records. For the time being, experts are not significant, but sales are considered the development of the new records in the transition to Hi-Fi records several years ago. Radio firms have already announced the sale of stereophonic tape for the next season, and blueprints have been drafted for stereophonic radio transmitters. The new records are based on the development of an extra fine "stereo-cutter" inscribing two sound tracks in one record groove for "three-dimensional sound."

## THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, December 12, 1958

**THE Government may have a limited time to serve as a Hanukkah present for the Liberalization AND THE CRISIS**

It is difficult to see how the Government can afford to buy cars, travel abroad and dispose of foreign currency bank deposits and certainly the announcements have been received cheerfully. There has even been some talk that economic controls were being relaxed for Christmas purposes. It is unlikely, however, that this impression will persist once people have had a chance to study the new regulations in detail. Indeed, it is ridiculous to assume that the Government had in mind facilitating luxury imports and travel abroad at this time of increasing stress in being placed on the necessity to resist an excessive rise in the cost of living and the people's standard of living and to preserve the foreign currency resources. Actually, this newest decontrol cannot be of major importance in this regard, since the \$500 that will be allocated to travellers will be available approximately at the black market rate, and the higher purchase tax for locally produced vehicles will achieve the same effect for cars.

The will, of course, become changes in the pattern of demand due to the new terms and price relations, which give for instance, much preference to the models and smaller cars. There will also be an initial rush — assisted by publicity to make use of the new money from abroad. But in the long run, the aggregate volume of foreign currency spending under these heads is not expected to show any appreciable increase (and if it does, one may venture to presume, the tax or the exchange rate will be raised, or other measures will be taken to stem the tide). The boom which this liberalization involves does not lie in making goods cheaper or easier to obtain but in the change in the market — and the citizen — from heavy-handed bureaucratic interference, with all the inevitable red tape and discrimination that this involves. Incidentally, one side-effect of the new measures will be freer competition among car and travel agents and the resulting out of substantial intermediary profits that will now be skimmed off by the Treasury because the market will not bear higher prices despite the higher fiscal charges.

On the other hand, streamlining controls and wider employment for foreign currency accounts will provide another prop for our meagre capital market, while the new regulations for restitution deposits and tourist spending will further reduce the profitability of black market transactions. In neither case do the new measures represent revolutionary departures, nor are they intended to appear as new policies. But they bring us one step closer to the goal of an unfettered market and show that the Government is firmly sticking to its intention to proceed on that path, in the teeth of all the risks involved and despite increased burdens in the wake of coming heavier immigration.

It is from this aspect that the public should regard the new measures and draw practical conclusions. When the import liberalization policy was born two years ago, few believed that it would advance so rapidly and with so few hitches. But as we progressively discard physical controls, increased attention must be paid to the efficiency and proper handling of the monetary control mechanism, on which alone the steering of our economy will depend in the future. The more freedom the citizen has in spending his money both at home and abroad, the more discipline is presumed in maintaining people's incomes reasonably linked to the volume of actual production and earning power at international standards, and the more responsibility is expected to be placed on the nation's needs (the consumption, defence, or new investments). Public response to the Immigration Law cannot be said to have been quite reassuring in this respect; the forthcoming wage negotiations will reveal the state of mind of the trade unions; and the coming budget will give the Government an opportunity to show its mettle.

## Textile Efficiency Must Be Raised

By S. SHILOMOVITZ

A COUNTRY of two million, of whom a majority are recent arrivals with limited spending power, can hardly afford a textile industry of more than 600 firms in the weaving section alone. The uncoordinated expansion that produced this phenomenon six or seven years ago may have been unavoidable, but such unplanned development cannot be allowed to continue.

There is a great deal to be said for small units in any country. They can be as efficient as large ones, and specialization and adaptation can give them an important economic role. They must not be crushed out of existence, but their freedom to operate must carry with it some recognition of the national interest.

Moreover, the large majority of our textile units are still working under conditions that make quality production almost impossible. The lack of proper technical assistance, and their products are mostly poor as well as costly. The larger, more efficient firms also suffer from a shortage of suitable technical and managerial supervision. All in all, something like a third of our textile units are suffering from a shortage of suitable technical and managerial supervision. All in all, something like a third of our textile units are suffering from a shortage of suitable technical and managerial supervision.

**Production Costs**  
Both the spinning and the weaving shops vary their production too much. It is not uncommon to attempt to spin a variety of yarn counts on relatively few spindles as to weave a variety of cloths on a handful of looms. The result is curtailed and costs are inflated — the two chief enemies of quality and efficiency. Further, until new machines are substituted for the old ones (and not just added to them to swell numbers for the sake of impressive statistics) productivity is bound to remain low. This applies to the weaving section more than to the spinners, where the machinery is more modern, though still capable of improvement.

The same goes for dyeing. All types of materials from light-weight poplins and dress fabrics to heavy coatings and even carpets are processed in the same shop and on the same machinery. The result is that the best work is done on the best machinery, and the highest skill in the world, no firm can cover such a variety of materials successfully or economically.

We have nearly 4,000 looms

A section of the machinery at the new Rogovin rayon plant at Ashdod. Most of it is automatic.

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## Europe: Politics v. Trade

Journalist Post Correspondent

POLITICAL considerations rather than economic interests will decide whether or not the six countries of Western Europe will have a European Economic Community (E.E.C.) or Common Market of six countries, or a Free Trade Area (F.T.A.) of 17.

When on March 25, 1957, the delegates of France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg signed the Treaty of Rome, the agreement stipulated that within 15 years these countries were to achieve complete economic union. This was to be accomplished by way of gradually eliminating customs duties and cancelling all restrictions on the free movement of goods, payments, labour and capital between these six countries.

Accordingly, on January 1, the first phase of the Common Market plan is to go into effect: the six signatories of the Treaty of Rome will reduce their mutual tariffs by 10 per cent and the other 11 countries will eliminate imports that compete with Western European products through lower customs rates than those in force within the E.E.C. The Treaty of Rome also provides for the transformation of all bilateral import quotas among E.E.C. countries into global Common Market quotas by the end of 1960.

To avoid creating a growing gap between the six E.E.C. countries and the other 11 countries of the Common Market, the idea of a Free Trade Area. The F.T.A. is intended to widen the scope of the Common Market and have it include all 17 E.E.C. countries. The British concept of the F.T.A. calls for the gradual elimination of tariffs within the F.T.A. area, but would allow each F.T.A. country an independent trade and tariff policy with countries outside the area. The British concept would enable the U.K. to maintain its "Imperial Preference" for agricultural products imported into Britain from the Commonwealth and for the export of industrial products from Britain to the Commonwealth countries.

**Root of Disagreement**  
This different concept of external tariffs is at the root of the disagreement that recently led to the failure of the special O.E.E.C. committee, headed by the British Paymaster General, Mr. Reginald Maundling, to make any headway in establishing the Free Trade Area by January 1, 1959. At the last session of the Maundling committee in Paris last month, Mr. Jacques Soustelle, Minister of the Economy, stated emphatically that France could not accept the British concept of the F.T.A. upon which Mr. Maundling had urged the committee to proceed.

It is not clear whether the French concept of the F.T.A. is a compromise between the British and the other 11 countries, or whether it is a new concept. It is not clear whether the French concept of the F.T.A. is a compromise between the British and the other 11 countries, or whether it is a new concept. It is not clear whether the French concept of the F.T.A. is a compromise between the British and the other 11 countries, or whether it is a new concept.

**'Mits' Tankers**  
Successful tank tanker shipments of fresh orange juice have been carried out in Florida. The juice was transported in rust-proof steel containers and kept at a temperature of 1°C on the 56-hour voyage from Florida to Long Island. The containers were shipped to Europe in the near future, considerably reducing juice prices there. Negotiations are being held between Florida orange growers and German importers for the establishment of a bulk juice trade agreement, under which deliveries would be effected to various German towns.

**Stocks and Commodities**  
Tel Aviv Exchange Reacts to Travel Dollars  
As could be expected, the arrangement according to which residents of Israel going abroad would be able to purchase dollars at a rate from banks, brought up the question of what the dollar rate would be for dollar-linked bonds. It may be recalled that Tavel Dollar were issued at the time of redemption. All later dollar-linked bonds are redeemable for the highest amount in "Israel currency" which an Israel resident will be required to pay on the determining date for the purchase of a dollar from a dealer authorized by law to deal in dollars in Israel. The linking clauses also apply to the coupons. Tavel Dollar were issued at a rate when the U.S. \$ was equivalent to IL-375. Today coupons are being redeemed at \$1 = IL-380. Pegging them to the free rate would have sent them up to IL-390.

The freezing of the "100 regulation" on Wednesday did not discourage buyers: turnover continued high and prices kept rising. It may further be recalled that such c.o.i. index-linked bonds as Palestine Electric have already been redeemed at a rate of 15% above par and the interest has been paid at the same rate. Other c.o.i. index-linked securities have also redeemed some of their bonds at a premium reflecting the rise of the c.o.i. index from the date of issue.

There was also a revival in the ordinary stocks, which advanced on two or three points in the last few days.

**Wall Street Steady**  
WALL Street was steady with a firm undertone. After some fluctuations during the week, prices on December 9 were back at their previous week's level. The Dow Jones average for 30 Industrials was 558.13, against 558.57 a week ago, and for 30 Rails 153.94 against 154.32.

**London Firm**  
GOOD company reports helped London Industrials, which were firm in a rather quiet market. Reuters' Daily Index for Gilt-Edged was 74.4 on December 9, against 74.7 a week earlier, and for Industrials 254.1 against 251.1. By arrangement with L.L. Peuchewitz & Co. Ltd.

## Hill Settlement—Despite the Experts

By Our Economic Correspondent

ISRAEL has a joint planning board for agricultural settlement made up of experts and representing the Ministry of Agriculture and the Jewish Agency. Such an institution is, of course, a necessity in a country that has set up hundreds of new villages in a matter of a few years. But experience proves that the planning board has no power to enforce its opinions.

A striking example has been the establishment of a number of new villages — the Adulam area — at a time when experts questioned the prospects of settlers being able to support themselves from the area's limited resources.

Father of the Adulam scheme is Joseph Weitz, a firm believer in the future of hill settlement, although various "experiments" carried out in the field in the past few years have shown that it is difficult both to get settlers for the hills and to provide them with adequate subsistence. The Adulam project is a new experiment in the same field — but on a much more ambitious scale than the former ones.

The experts who opposed the plan voiced three objections: large investments would be required in clearing the land, and much of which soil would have to be "created" by removing rocks or crushing them; tobacco, the main projected source of income to supplement forestry, provides low return and requires a good deal of labour; and water is too expensive to provide much beyond household requirements.

Mr. Ra'anan Weitz, the Head of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department (who is Mr. Joseph Weitz's son), says that the plan is a "created" by removing rocks or crushing them; tobacco, the main projected source of income to supplement forestry, provides low return and requires a good deal of labour; and water is too expensive to provide much beyond household requirements.

**ISRAEL POTATOES A LUXURY IN U.K.**  
ISRAEL'S spring potatoes are a luxury import in England — since they catch the off-season in Western Europe. The earliest "scrapers" potatoes will probably be sold next month, through the Agricultural Exports Company, at 45/- to 50/- per ton. It is hoped to sell some 2,000 tons abroad. Farmers in Scotland and Ireland harvest new potatoes only in the autumn.

These potatoes have been ordered from young settlers in the Negev. Another variety which Sharon farmers are growing, Arbaner, will probably be sold in April. It is expected to fetch 40/- per ton at Covent Garden.

The consignment of 400 tons of seed potatoes sent to South Africa this year was described by an official buyer there as a "complete and unqualified success."

ONE EUROPE—TWO MARKETS

THE division of Europe economically would lead to its division politically and strategically — this was the warning given by the British Prime Minister and his Foreign Secretary recently. But British efforts to get some sort of association between the six Common Market countries and the eleven other members of O.E.E.C. did not appear successful. Dr. Erhard, the German Economic Minister, came to London only to say that six were firm and united behind France's stand against the Free Trade Area.

effecting any further progress so far. With only three weeks left before the actual inception of the Common Market of the six E.E.C. countries, a basic agreement simultaneously establishing the Free Trade Area appears unlikely. It seems that, if only for economic reasons, France, Germany and the other E.E.C. countries would be quite happy to go ahead with their Common Market without having to complicate matters at present by creating a Free Trade Area. Yet one can hardly envisage a politically united Western Europe with two competing markets. Such an economic rift may well create political dissensions and therefore political elements are expected to make some last-minute moves to achieve some compromise solution.

Tension has already subsided somewhat following the recent de Gaulle-Adenauer meeting. The 10 per cent reduction of French import duties due to take place on January 1 will apply not merely to the other E.E.C. countries, but to all 17 members of G.A.T.T. Moreover, French import duties will be increased by 20 per cent for all O.E.E.C. countries. Since other members of the Common Market are expected to follow the French lead, the sting will be taken out of the discrimination measures expected to divide Europe into two economic camps, though it can hardly be assumed that similar concessions will be made at subsequent stages of the Common Market scheme.

Ultimately, if no compromise is found, the various O.E.E.C. countries may have to take measures on their own. Denmark has already declared it may join the E.E.C. even if other Scandinavian countries do not.

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## What the Wage-Earner Buys

By Our Economic Editor

ANOTHER batch of statistical figures concerning the standard of living of Israel wage-earners has been published in the latest number of the Monthly Statistical Bulletin, throwing light on some aspects of the people's way of life not covered by the usual statistics of regular spending and consumption.

The figures are based on a questionnaire filled out by some 3,000 families included in the special sample survey of consumption, which was carried out a year ago in order to provide material for the new c.o.i. index, and refer to acquisition of furniture, household appliances etc., shopping habits, the employment of household help, and education expenses. Some of them are likely to undermine accepted notions.

As regards shopping, over two-thirds of the families were found to patronize private grocers, butchers and fish-mongers. With regard to milk products the proportion was 74 per cent, including Tnuva shops, which accounted for 20 per cent of the families. One family in four bought flour products from a bakery, and one in six went there to purchase milk products or eggs, one in ten to buy fish and one in 14 to buy meat. Almost one quarter of all families bought fowl at the market, and one-fifth went there for meat and fish. The proportion was the same, if peddlers were included.

**Hired Help**  
The figures are of particular interest in view of the fact that the advent of the super-market in Tel-Aviv is said to have led to "ordinary" shops much more than open markets or peddlers. It is a pity that no figures have been published as regards the relation of shopping habits to income levels and communities.

Hired help was engaged in 22 per cent of all households covered by the survey and the average expenditure by the families concerned was IL21.7 a month. As the average pay for help was approximately IL10.00 per hour (exclusive of meals and eventual fares), that works out at about one hour of help per day. Almost every third family in the sample

had a hired help, as did a somewhat higher proportion of old-timers of European and American origin, but only one out of ten old-timer families hailing from Asian and African countries engaged to help, to some extent, presumably due to the smaller proportion of wives working outside among these communities. However, the role played by income is obvious too, as far fewer families among the newcomers, of whatever origin, could afford help. Moreover, the average expenditure for help among those newcomers who had it, was higher than among old-timers, which may point to their being confined to higher salary classes.

Almost three quarters of all help employed was for "general" household work, and the rest for laundry, with only four per cent of the families employing a nurse. One family out of eight engaged help hired more than one person. While four-fifths of the families paid their help by the hour, the rates were relatively uniform, which indicates a fairly stable market despite social and communal differences and lack of firm trade-union organization.

**Stable Market**  
Greater differences were found to exist between various families in respect to the ownership of durable consumer goods. Thus the proportion of families who had a refrigerator was three to six per cent for old-timers, Western newcomers and Israel-born families, but 14 per cent for newcomers from other European and African countries. Among the old-timers of Western origin 80 per cent had electric refrigerators, while the figure for Israel-born families was 43 per cent, for newcomers from the West 29 per cent and for Oriental old-timers 28 per cent. In an unstable market made possible by some

accumulation of purchasing power beyond the level of bare necessities, this process has gained momentum during the last two years, though the absolute number of families have changed somewhat. A case in point may be the recent boom in the acquisition of refrigerators.

The average monthly expenditure for high schools or vocational training was found to be IL3.4 per family (IL1.1 in case of old-timers from the West, as compared with IL1.1 for elementary education and IL1.8 for kindergarten). These averages conceal, however, sharp differences on account of varying numbers of children per family, and of course high-school and vocational education was confined to a part of the families concerned. However, no further details about this have been published so far.

**New Appliances**  
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Thus, one of 40 families earning IL150-200 monthly after income tax bought a refrigerator and one of the families earning IL150 to IL200 a month one in 13 bought a gas stove, a bed or a table, one in 20 a radio set, one in 20 a refrigerator or a bicycle or a washing machine, or a sewing machine or an iron, etc. Modest though these figures are, they indicate a significant change in the standard of living of the wage-earner.

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Greater differences were found to exist between various families in respect to the ownership of durable consumer goods. Thus the proportion of families who had a refrigerator was three to six per cent for old-timers, Western newcomers and Israel-born families, but 14 per cent for newcomers from other European and African countries. Among the old-timers of Western origin 80 per cent had electric refrigerators, while the figure for Israel-born families was 43 per cent, for newcomers from the West 29 per cent and for Oriental old-timers 28 per cent. In an unstable market made possible by some

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**A MODERN FLEET OF 83,000 BULK CARGOES - TRAMP SHIPPING.**

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## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED

ABRIDGED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1956 AND DECEMBER 31, 1957

|   | Dec. 31<br>1956 | Dec. 31<br>1957 |                              | Dec. 31<br>1956 | Dec. 31<br>1957 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|   | \$              | \$              |                              | \$              | \$              |
| CAPITAL (Issued and Paid), RESERVES<br>AND UNDISTRIUTED PROFITS | 4,144,783       | 4,028,079       | INVESTMENTS AND FIXED ASSETS | 13,826,414      | 14,024,966      |
| INSURANCE FUNDS   | 8,899,388       | 10,727,349      | CURRENT ASSETS               | 6,009,122       | 8,861,075       |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS                              | 8,793,365       | 6,130,603       |                              |                 |                 |
|   |                 |                 |                              | 19,837,536      | 20,886,041      |



## Delightful Coastal Drive Opened Up to Motorists New Natanya-Hadera Link

By DAVID MAGNES

THE official opening of the new Natanya-Hadera coastal road, creating a direct Tel Aviv-Hadera highway that will relieve the Haifa-Tel Aviv route of much of its congestion, has aroused nostalgic memories among the settlers of the area.

They remember how the present Beit Lid-Hadera road was opened, just 20 years ago, by the then District Commissioner, Edward Keith-Roach, who hoped the road "would be a happy one, having been baptised with the blood of a dog that has just been killed." Until then there was no road at all from Tel Aviv to Haifa. Drivers had to improvise their own routes through orange groves and Arab villages, usually going by way of Petah Tikva, Kalkiya, Tulkarm, Deir Sharaf and Jenin. This was twice the distance traversed today, not to mention the additional hills and the curves.

Natanya itself had no road at all connecting it with other parts of the country. The journey to Tel Aviv, today less than half an hour's drive, was adventurous and exciting. In summer the tracks would generally be obliterated by heavy sands; in winter they were completely washed out by rain.

Sometimes it took all day to reach your destination.

Old Beach Route

Hadera, though closer was hardly more accessible. During the winter only one route was passable — mostly along the beach. In days of yore this was the main highway of

Julius Caesar's legions as well as recently as 1948, of the camel caravans bound to Egypt for Beirut and Damascus.

No bridges spanned the streams: the Alexander River especially presented drivers with quite a problem. Generally they would have to get out reconnoitre on foot to find out whether the river's sandy bottom would support their vehicles. If there were passengers, it was a case of wet feet for all and everyone's shoulder to the bonnet — for the drivers had discovered that the safest method of getting through the water was in reverse in order to keep their batteries and carburetors dry. Besides, there was always deep sand to negotiate, and the best drivers often got bogged down in the mud. The Bailey bridge that was ultimately erected over the Alexander was a godsend to everyone.

Broad Vista

THE new road, 16.8 kilometres long, takes you from Natanya past the citrus groves of Kfar Avihayil and up to Hagol, where Natanya's municipal hospital will ultimately be built. A broad panorama opens up here for the driver, with the sea to the west and the north, then Mt. Carmel and the snow-capped slopes of Mt. Hermon shimmering in the distance. To the east is beautiful Enak Hefer and the hills of Samaria, with Ebal and Gerizim standing out prominently. To the south is the Sharon and the Judean hills.

The road descends towards Hatzefalet Hasharon



A newly asphalted section of the Natanya-Hadera road.

fishing school. Until the war this place was called Abu Zibura, famed for its melon and grape exports, carried by large jeeps and sailboats from Egypt and Lebanon that put in at the scenic natural harbour.

On the beach, under the ruins of a Crusader fort, a natural spring of clear water used to bubble up through the sand, known to the fishermen and nomads who frequented the place. Unfortunately it has disappeared under tons of sand and other rubble, although this writer and a Jerusalem friend cleaned it out once, many years ago.

Undulating Country

The road continues through lovely undulating country between wild oak and carob trees, the remnants of a large ancient forest. At the Givat Olga crossroads one may turn right to the sea, and the centre of Hadera, or left to Givat Olga itself, once neat and today a particularly slummy suburb of Hadera. The new road continues for another two and a half kilometres and joins the Haifa highway just opposite the Hadera industrial zone.

Although large tracts of land were requisitioned for the new road, local councils and landowners were on the whole very cooperative and there were none of the bitter

disputes that marked the coming of the railway. Although, to be sure, there was some hard bargaining on both sides, any friction that might have arisen was smoothed over by Public Works Department officials.

Model Highway

The highway, a model of modern engineering — without bends or hills, but with gentle curves and gradients preventing monotony — imposes its clean contours on an unspoiled countryside, and it is to be hoped that no ugly billboards will mar it.

When the Tel Aviv-Hadera road was opened it was stated that there would be no turn-off on crossroads, that buses would be bused from the highway and trucks would use it only at night. Unfortunately, the average European country, it is earnestly hoped that the authorities will take this experience into account with the new road — which has already claimed the life of its first victim killed in a smash on October 23.

As on some of the large arterial roads abroad, horses, dogs, pedestrians, cyclists and local buses travelling at under 50 k.p.h. should be barred from the new highway. Stopping and parking should be banned except in an emergency, and fences should be carefully wired and sealed off to prevent children and animals from crossing.

## Roads 'Pounded to Pieces' Are Traffic Hazard Maintenance Waits on Funds

By MACABEE KASKIN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ISRAEL'S roads are being pounded to pieces faster than they are being repaired. Unless they have been resurfaced in the past year or two — and often even if they have — our highways are a mass of patches. These patches — which are often patches on patches — are rarely level with the road. They throw vehicles about, shaking the motor and chassis to pieces and shortening their life.

Hundreds of kilometres of roads are narrow lanes on which buses or trucks can-

not pass without leaving the asphalt.

The shoulders of the roads are more often than not a foot deep. A wheel hitting one of these ruts is liable to be entrapped, overturning the vehicle.

Grasses growing in the middle of least one road — the Tourists Road from Ein Kerem to Eshtatol in the Jerusalem Corridor.

Other highways have become a series of bumps due not only to the patches, but also to the fact that the roadbed is sinking. Roadbuilding is considered development and comes from the country's Development Budget; maintenance comes from the Ordinary Budget.

Since there is insufficient money to repair the roads properly, very little can be done except widening roads or straightening out sharp, dangerous curves.

For example, the short stretch of highway between Beit Hasek and Eshtatol, which consists of a tar covering slapped on an old Turkish dirt track, is considered one of the most dangerous stretches in the country. No money can be found to repair it.

The PWD believes that the only way to improve the situation is to include road maintenance as well as the construction of new roads in the Development Budget. Incidentally, the belief that Israel's roads are bad roadbuilders is nonsense, according to the PWD. The Sha'ar Hagal-Jerusalem Road, built by the English, is often cited as an excellent example of a road which has withstood a heavy pounding for years with only minor repairs. But its foundation was carved mainly out of solid rock. Another English-built road, from Zichron Yaakov to Haifa, is also cited as an excellent example of a road which has withstood a heavy pounding for years with only minor repairs. But its foundation was carved mainly out of solid rock. Another English-built road, from Zichron Yaakov to Haifa, is also cited as an excellent example of a road which has withstood a heavy pounding for years with only minor repairs. But its foundation was carved mainly out of solid rock.

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POODLE  
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Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE  
FORD CAR  
De Luxe 191 V8  
Good condition.  
Phone 24226, Tel Aviv.

The Building Corporation of Soli Boneh the largest contractors in Israel for building, road construction and public works, takes pride in its paving of the Natanya-Hadera Highway, and extends its good wishes to the Public Works Department which planned the project and initiated bids for the construction of the Highway.

The concrete asphalt layers of the road were executed by us, using the latest international methods. This was possible thanks to the modern, up-to-date equipment at our disposal.

## Advent of The Baby Car

INTEREST in light cars has soared here owing to high running costs, although while import restrictions have been lifted, foreign currency will not be made available for vehicles under 16 h.p. Nevertheless, 12-15 h.p. cars will be able to order cars from abroad for the first time.

A new "baby" car is being brought on to the French, German and Italian markets: the "Baby Vespa," made by Vespa GMBH in Augsburg, Germany. The car at right has a German selling price of around 3,850 Marks.

The new British lightweights van below is called the "Little Horse," and according to its distributors it could be the answer to the prayers of the small manufacturer — running cost is only 34d. per mile in Britain. Price in U.K. is £217.00, (including local tax); power comes from a twin cylinder, air-cooled, two-stroke engine of only 250 c.c. Express Photo



## Mosconites Must Use Cars for Eight Years

By A Special Correspondent

MOSCOW (NANA)

THE supply of Soviet cars — Volgas, Pobedas, Mosks, and a half dozen others — is so far behind the demand that the government has to ration them. Recently new regulations were introduced for the sale and purchase of cars.

The new rules say that a citizen who wants to buy a car must first produce a certificate from the auto inspection board stating that neither he nor any member of his family living with him is the owner of a private car.

Once the citizen buys a car, he cannot replace it for eight years if it is a Volga or a Pobeda, or five if it is a Moskvich. Few trade-ins are made, however, although second-hand cars are on sale in State stores. Customers queue up to buy them, and rarely are there enough to go around.

West Soviet officials agree that the automobile industry here has a long way to go to catch up with America's. Whereas the



A Zil III limousine in Moscow.

U.S. has produced an average of 5,000,000 cars a year since 1948, the Soviets last year turned out 150,000, and there are only 20,000 private cars today in Moscow.

The new cars that will be rolling off the Russian assembly lines during the next few months, by and large,

will be modernized versions of former models. One of them is the Moskvich-40, which has a 45-horsepower engine and a maximum speed of 118 kilometres an hour. It is said to get 50 kilometres to the gallon and reportedly will have automatic transmission.

Another one is the 'Zil-III' a seven-passenger limousine. It is said to have an eight-cylinder, 220-horsepower engine with a top speed of 170 kilometres an hour. Fuel consumption reportedly will be economical.

The Zil-III is designed as the successor to the Zis-110, a luxury limousine which never actually was sold to individuals. Its price was 70,000 rubles (\$17,500 at the official exchange rate), but the actual production cost of each car was 140,000 rubles (\$35,000).

It is not known what the sale price of the new Zil-III will be, but the seven-passenger Zim limousine, which is not nearly as well-made or elaborate a car as the Zil, sells for 50,000 rubles (\$12,500). Even more expensive than the Zim is the Zim-13, now in the design stage, which reportedly will be Russia's super-de luxe answer to Britain's Rolls-Royce. While big, black limousines will continue to be manufactured, Soviet officials are becoming increasingly enthusiastic over small cars but warn against "blindly copying" the designs of diminutive French, West German or Italian cars.

Most of the Russian designers agree that the ideal family car would be a small, two-door model with an engine size of 500 to 700 cubic centimetres — half of the Moskvich engine. They also agree that the car should have 20 horsepower and a speed of about 75 k.p.h.

Two small cars are now being tested. One is a 'pick-up' which can carry a one-ton load at 100 k.p.h.; the other — a four-passenger car with a top speed of 120 k.p.h. Both are equipped with twin-cylinder, air-cooled engines of a new design. Each car weighs about half a ton and gets about 65 kilometres to the gallon.

## RAVAD participates in road construction

Ravad is a veteran company in earth moving, and has executed public works in all parts of the country, including preliminary preparation of the National Stadium in Jerusalem for the Tenth Anniversary Parade, preparing the grounds at Lydda Airport, approach roads to border settlements and many more. The company is in possession of modern heavy equipment of all types. The Ravad company is proud of its participation in the paving of the Natanya-Hadera road from its inception, by executing the grading work with its fleet of motor graders, thus fully proving its high degree of efficiency.

(Adv.)



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WE EXTEND BEST WISHES ON THE INAUGURATION OF THIS HIGHWAY TO THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, AS WELL AS TO ALL OTHER BODIES AND FIRMS WHOSE COOPERATION IN THE REALIZATION OF THIS PROJECT.



# Toy Fund Parties During Hanukka Week

## Police Tender Travels Ta'anach

By Ya'acov Ardon

THE road sign read "Pera-son" and pointed south. On a low hill just below the horizon, small white stone cubes lay as if poured out of a toy box. "Jenny" said Constable No. 12037, Edgar Ben-Gat of the Afula Police. He knew his district like the palm of his hand. But when we were inside Pera-son, he had to ask where the kindergarten was. Toy-bearing missions are no routine chores for the police.

Pera-son, Metav and Avital are place names that you will find only in the more recent editions of the Israeli map. Put your finger on Afula, move it due south until you get to the frontier. The border area—flat, fertile farmland—is called Ta'anach.

About four years ago, a cluster of nine moshav settlements were planted there in groups of three, each group with common services to lower costs and raise efficiency. A joint school for three villages, close to one another, makes for better education and saves classrooms and teachers. Kindergarten are separate. Three to five year olds can walk one kilometre or more in the morning and back at noon. The parents have no time.

The first winter rain had turned the brown, rich Emeke earth into mud four days before Hanukka. It clung to shoes with the stickiness of Scotch tape as we stepped off the big police truck. A large orange-coloured ball on top of the carton of toys I was carrying fell off into the mud.

A group of settlers at the village store laughed when, instead of picking it up, I kicked it in the direction of the kindergarten. A boy, less than ten and barefoot, ran up and put it back on my box.

When we appeared at the door, the milk chocolate faces of the children turned to us, their coal-black eyes burning holes into the carton. Their teacher, a slim girl with perfect teeth brushed her flock into silence. "These toys are for Hanukka. They must be kept very clean all the time and you must share them with one another," she said.

The children beamed. Without solicitation, they screamed "todah rabba" at us many times like Eodun shouting, "It's a gift!"

Their most eloquent receipt we got from them—and many other children that day—were letters of delight from their radiant eyes which shone with enthusiasm and joy of life.

The kindergarten was a rather bare and austere room. The toys, though not plentiful, will make a difference. Claude Suede, the teacher (eight years in the country) said that of her crew of 50 only 37 had turned up because of the rain. Not all kids have shoes fit for walking through the mud. I saw no rubber boots. "You're just in time. It's hard to keep them busy indoors on a day like that."

That was Pera-son. The experience was repeated again and again at Metav, Avital, Adirim, Dvora and Barak. The parents hail from North Africa, and as at farming have turned them into farmers. The fertile soil and the demand for their produce have helped. The square red-roofed, two-room houses look neat. But there are marked differences between the nine moshavim. The settlers

of Barak are urban-intelligentsia with enterprise and purpose. Their children are well dressed, their kindergarten spacious, and well-built, the community buildings visibly better than those of their neighbours who hail from the Atlas mountains.

Constable No. 2546 of Haifa, ace-driver of Haifa Headquarters (ten years and no accident) took us back to Afula where we turned the balance of our precious load over to Inspector Joseph Mizrahi, who was concerned with "fair play" in the distribution of toys for the moshavim in his neighbourhood. The children in the three remaining Ta'anach moshavim (Nir Yafer, Gadish and Me'ah), the Beisan Valley and the Afula area received their Toy Fund blessing the next day.

At Nazareth, Police chief Yitzhak Segev took personal charge of the toys for Migdal Ha'emek's seven kindergarten. A veteran officer of Mandatory vintage, he takes a grand-fatherly interest in the children of this area, especially the underprivileged. If you take one look at the Migdal Ha'emek moshav from the roadside, you realize that but for the readers of this paper, the children there would go without toys.

## More Toy Fund Givers

IL10 "Ramos" Ltd., Tel Aviv

IL100 Hamaabir Hameretz, Tel Aviv

IL11 Employees of Psa On, Tel Aviv

IL12 Automotive Equipment Ltd., Tel Aviv

IL13 Baplat Convention in Israel on behalf of the children of the Diaspora, Tel Aviv

IL14 Hanna, Chert, AM & Ya-huda Nether, Tel Aviv

IL15 Mirjam, Rishon Le-Zion

IL16 Kite Pincuffs, Pina for her first birthday, Israel Lora

IL17 N.N., Haifa

IL18 N.N., Haifa

IL19 The Concierge, Dan Hotel, Tel Aviv

IL20 Office Staff of I.B.M., Tel Aviv

IL21 Monday Bridges, Tel Aviv

IL22 N.N., Haifa

IL23 The Concierge, Dan Hotel, Tel Aviv

IL24 Bridge Party in Seattle, U.S.A. collected by Dr. Richard Guttman

IL25 Spitz, Tel Ganim: Mrs. Ach-tor Rochester, Susi Martha

IL26 Rachel & David Turel, Haifa

IL27 N.N., Haifa

IL28 N.N., Haifa

IL29 N.N., Haifa

IL30 N.N., Haifa

IL31 N.N., Haifa

IL32 N.N., Haifa

IL33 N.N., Haifa

IL34 N.N., Haifa

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IL70 N.N., Haifa

IL71 N.N., Haifa

IL72 N.N., Haifa

IL73 N.N., Haifa

IL74 N.N., Haifa



Over a hundred children and adults gathered around a table, playing with toys. A helicopter is visible in the background.

Over a hundred children and adults gathered around a table, playing with toys. A helicopter is visible in the background.

## Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

SON dashes in with an even greater explosion than usual, throws his schoolbag on the floor and dashes off again, shouting over his shoulder that he doesn't want any dinner as a jeep has just turned over in a ditch near Marza and he has to go and see. Looking for him later, find him interestingly watching the police write things in their notebooks while some of his bolder friends are examining the jeep, which is upside down. Son tells me that the driver tried to overtake a taxi on the bridge, but the taxi driver accelerated, all in the spirit of good clean fun, so that the jeep had to swerve far out to miss an oncoming truck and landed in the ditch. The taxi driver, with the magnanimous generosity of the winner of the race took him to the hospital. Son says disappointedly that there is no blood in the road. He and all the class looked all over.

REMOVE him from the scene with some force and improve the shining hour with a lecture on road safety, which I point out applies as much to boys on bicycles and to pedestrians as it does to drivers. Of course one's point of view with regard to cyclists depends whether one is a motorist or a cyclist but feel that as both I can speak with fine impartiality. Son thinks it is very funny for ladies to drive cars. Not that he thinks they shouldn't only that it is funny. Sometimes he feels that his father has the same opinion though he has never actually said so. I tell him with some heat that in all the accidents reported in the papers there are rarely any involving women drivers and perhaps if only women were issued with licenses the road might be safer. This sends him into paroxysms of laughter through which I can only distinguish the words "ladies" and "driving" and faintly, "road safety."

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## Pied Piper of Nazareth

By Zelide Teague

THERE are not many beggars in Nazareth, and those few are just shaggy bundles sitting in the shadow of a wall, half alive, mumbling disjointed phrases; a helpless, inactive, impecunious lot. There is one, however, who wanders gaily round the town in rags, singing, shouting and completely indifferent to the coins which are pressed upon him and which he scatters in small showers or gives away.

The first time I saw him he was striding through the centre of the town followed by a pack of cheering small boys. Every few yards he stopped suddenly and slowly placed a coin in each of the grimy hands held out to him. Then on for another few yards and stop until all the money was gone. He threw up his hands with a cackle of laughter, and the children immediately disappeared to count their spoils. One small boy told us proudly: "I went back four times and took—four grush."

I was surprised to learn that the old man, an Egyptian, used to be a sergeant-major in the British Army. He was shell-shocked during the war, and is now—pleasantly mad, or, as the people of Nazareth call it, "insane." He is known as Oostar, called the Derish, because of a twirling dance accompanied by his humming-walling song which he practices with some force and improves the shining hour with a lecture on road safety, which I point out applies as much to boys on bicycles and to pedestrians as it does to drivers. Of course one's point of view with regard to cyclists depends whether one is a motorist or a cyclist but feel that as both I can speak with fine impartiality. Son thinks it is very funny for ladies to drive cars. Not that he thinks they shouldn't only that it is funny. Sometimes he feels that his father has the same opinion though he has never actually said so. I tell him with some heat that in all the accidents reported in the papers there are rarely any involving women drivers and perhaps if only women were issued with licenses the road might be safer. This sends him into paroxysms of laughter through which I can only distinguish the words "ladies" and "driving" and faintly, "road safety."

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# Imaginative Spring Summer Show

By Shula Toybi

HIGH fashion and low prices are always a popular mixture and so they proved at Tel Aviv's 1958 Spring and Summer Collection which was shown to a distinguished audience at the Ramat Aviv hotel in Tel Aviv this week. Lively, colorful clothes with good workmanship as well as imaginative design, they deserved the acclaim they had received in Europe and at Tel Aviv's export show in the Empress Club in London.

But before shoppers rush to stock up their next season's wardrobe with these gay styles there are three figure points they will need to watch: knees, bosom and diaphragm. Hemlines rise unbelievably higher and higher, showing lots more leg - better then, if it's a slender one with a pretty knees. Waistlines rise too, and necklines plunge further to create the Récamier line, and this demands a neat bust and a trim diaphragm.

Cottons were an important - and very successful - part of this collection: cottons on the beach, for the street, for the office and for the cocktail party; cottons in a mass of colors, finishes and brilliant designs.

Very enterprising was a multi-colored sun dress printed with reproductions of Old Masters; the brief bodices with shoestring straps could be covered with a reversible bolero. This basic design - high, tight waist, swirling full skirt and cover-up bolero - was repeated in white cotton broadcloth with bold navy checks and in a diamond-striped cotton jacquard. Still full-skirted but more formal was a pale coffee cotton crepe party frock with a simple curving neckline and huge cameo insets of self-colored embroidery above the hem. A clever idea, cleverly executed, was the two-in-one sleeveless dress in coffee and white anorak diagonal stripes; the full, lined overskirt was detachable to reveal a slim sheath.

Even though the straight up-and-down look was gone, it seems, for good, there were still plenty of softly tailored, straight-skirted sheaths to be seen. An attractive idea - the suit dresses where the straight



line of the dress was broken just above the hip to give the illusion of a neat jumper suit.

For spring travel there were sweaters that would take you anywhere at any time of the day or evening. Highest marks to a pretty and very practical dress in taupe and white flecked tweed (Illustration 2) with a flattering straight-across neck, thin sleeves and a high

chemise bustline above slimming vertical seams to wear over it, a short, straight jacket of bold hound-tooth check in colors to match the dress. Not shown in the collection was a full-length, spring weight coat in the same check. Another easy-to-wear style was the suit in powder blue shaggy longhair wool (Illustration 3); the skirt is trimly Empire waisted, the short one-button jacket has

generously cut sleeves and shawl revers. The lining is Paisley pattern silk, used also for the cross-over blouse underneath.

Prize choice for the party minded in Tel Aviv's fine collection of cocktail and dance frocks. Once again nylon proved brilliantly versatile and appeared as a stiff black brocade or with a goulfe finish; it floated elegantly in ivory chiffon with a harem skirt and tight, silver-embroidered bodice, or in a completely "Josephine" dress of tulle chiffon, high waisted with fragile flying panels at the back. Also nylon was a youthful party frock in caramel and chocolate (Illustration 4). The nylon organza, mounted on taffetas, has a delicate broken stripe of chocolate velvet, and a slender band of the same velvet encircles the high waist, here against a Récamier line with its plunging bare top, this time over a prettily cut fly-away skirt.

The most sophisticated dress of the show was, not surprisingly, in white (Illustration 1). The material is damask over a stiffened lining, and interest centers on the skirt which, falling freely at the back, is draped in a high curve at the front to frame handmade red roses that spill dramatically down one side.

Tel Aviv closed a lively show with its popular "Follow the Sun to Israel," a group of the E.I. management, and Mr. Lionel Druker, of Sightseeing, first excursion was to a Beduin camp where she was received by Sheikh Ali Abu Granat, D.I.

## Miss Centennial Princess Here

JOAN Greenwood, a 19-year-old junior at the British Columbia University, winner of a beauty and charm contest, this week brought to the city the province's 100th anniversary. The prize, a "Holiday of a Century" trip which took her through Europe and included Israel, was awarded by Mr. Maurice



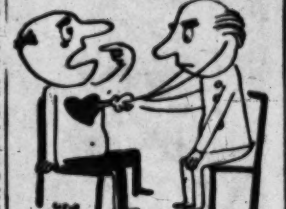
The Princess and the Pilot Goldstone, a leading sweater manufacturer who sponsored the contest.

A guest of E.I. and the Sightseeing Company, the "princess" was met at the airport by Miss Devora Levine, of the E.I. management, and Mr. Lionel Druker, of Sightseeing, first excursion was to a Beduin camp where she was received by Sheikh Ali Abu Granat, D.I.

## One Of Nature's Jokes

By Dr. Eliahu Yarom

ABOUT two years ago, a group of doctors in London were investigating patients with a rare disease of the thyroid gland, called after Dr. Hashimoto, the Japanese doctor who discovered it. It had always been a mysterious disease that seemed to come and go by itself and no one had any idea what caused it. These investigators were examining the blood of their few patients in the hope of finding some clue for, though rare, Hashimoto's disease is always unpleasant and sometimes fatal. To their surprise, the blood reacted with extracts of glands of patients who had died of the disease and this led to the theory that perhaps these patients were immune to their own thyroid gland. Confirmation soon came from an American research worker who showed that rabbits could be made immune to human thyroid gland by injections and their blood was then similar in this respect to that of the patients.



The idea that the body can play such tricks is not new. American scientists suggested a dozen years ago that certain diseases of the kidney might be due to some such immunization process. No one at the time paid much attention and even the research workers themselves couldn't repeat their own experiments with the same results. In recent years, however, using newer methods, Czech workers have proved clearly that immunization does play a role in inflammation of the kidneys. Perhaps the same process operates in heart disease.

The suggestion has been made by a number of medical scientists - and there is evidence to support them - that the sore throats that start off rheumatic fever render the body in some way sensitive to heart muscle. In turn the body becomes immunized to the heart muscle and causes the rheumatic lesions. Each new sore throat then stirs up this reaction and causes a flare up of the heart disease.

It is certainly an exciting concept and one which is being examined in many different research centres from different points of view. The cancer workers would like to make the body immune to its own cancer cells, the heart researchers want to learn more about the process to prevent the immunity to the heart (if it really does exist). Perhaps here lies a clue to many of those mysterious chronic diseases of the body - until now labelled "cause unknown."

## Masculine Sense on Feminine Scents

By a Special Correspondent

ONE of Israel's oldest firms - Palestine Frutaron Limited, of Haifa - has for years been showing good masculine sense in providing the local cosmetic and other industries with sweet feminine scents. On the occasion of their 25th anniversary the firm is gallantly doing something for Israel's ladies. With a view to keeping local manufacturers of toilet soap, perfumes, eau de cologne and other cosmetics up-to-date with the latest advances in France, the world's perfume centre.

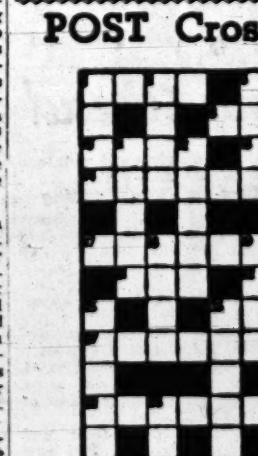
After his few weeks' survey here, M. Soullart has taken up as a primary task the problem of supplying such perfume in soaps. He observed that for some reason soap - and this is especially pronounced in Israel - though well permeated with perfume, often smells only on the surface and the perfume evaporates with use. The solution is to use a perfume which does not cling to the body after application.

Modern life is creating a demand for heavier perfumes. A woman's life is no longer sheltered. She leads an exciting, tightly-timed existence: like a man, she smokes and takes alcohol in her social life. She competes with him in work, and leads an outdoor sports life. Perfume is her contrast to the male, her refuge from his tailored suit. Her perfume, like her costume, will have to be suitable for each occasion. The latter perfume is a typical example of a leading fashion house's venture into perfume. France it is felt that dress or costume requires a proper perfume as much as other essential accessories to a costume. As a matter of fact, the perfumes of some fashion houses have remained long after the dressmaking of the house has ended.

Perfumes have indeed changed with the changing periods. They are much used in Israel, though eau de cologne is the most popular vehicle of perfume for most women, and even those who do not use it want their soap scented pleasantly. It is to cater to these women that M. Soullart has come to Israel, to serve them through his soap and cosmetic industries. He believes that what one smells must be as harmonious as sensation-provoking as what one looks in or music or beholds in a painting. Twenty-five years ago when Dr. Weizmann and Jacobus Kahn, the friend of Herzl, interested Dutch investors in setting up Palestine Frutaron, they did not perhaps realize that the day was so near when one of the leading world perfumers would come to cater to the sheer elegance of our women.

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## POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS - 1. Stuttering father? 2. Service some men find heavenly? 3. Not new, of course. 12. One of the better lakes? 14. Does he deliver an idle blow? 15. The comic bits? 17. Compensate quickly heard before. 20. It grows and sounds warm. 21. She's like Ida, but for her head. 22. This side for your holiday perhaps. 23. Allow notes to be used to offer solid resistance. 27. Give the taster something for nothing? 28. A monarch gets a trophy for a flower. 29. Make a camel sit in the garden. 34. Indefinite quantity. 35. To appreciate rock 'n' roll, you must do some spade-work! 38. It's more certain to give us rest. 39. Beaten hollow.

DOWN - 1. A cross between two figures, perhaps. 2. Look like an uncommon man? 3. Example of a container. 5. To appreciate rock 'n' roll, you must do some spade-work! 8. It's more certain to give us rest. 39. Beaten hollow.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS - 1. Shot. 4. A-sleep. 5. R.A.P. 10. Used. 13. Corn laws. 14. Striker. 15. Seas-eil. 17. Better not. 21. Way. 22. Oil. 23. Mum. 24. Ball games. 27. Degrade. 28. Decoded. 29. Songster. 31. Gore. 33. Won. 34. Nature. 37. Fort. 38. Down. 39. 1. So-us. 2. Over. 3. Ecca. 4. Sum. 5. B. 6. B. 7. B. 8. 9. For. 11. Strive. 12. D-it-ty. 13. Toll. 14. Blum. 15. Tang. 16. Road. 17. Nil. 18. M. 19. 20. Meter. 21. Edison. 22. Redder (twins). 23. Dew. 24. Eros. 25. De-do. 26. De-ft. 28. Nut (shell).

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Now, and only now, did South switch to a low trump. The intimation was clear: having failed in diamonds, he was trying to dump a couple of diamond losers on dummy's master hearts. If, therefore, West held ace and low in hearts, he would obviously be coaxed into grabbing the trump trick and trying to collect his diamonds, so long as the going was good.

West, however, failed to produce the ace and South deduced correctly that he had either no trump winner at all or all three trumps; consequently declared called for a low trump from dummy. As it happened, East showed out, and declarer was at leisure to ruff a diamond for a repeated trump finesse.

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## Housewives Exchange Household Hints

WE have received a letter from a reader, Mrs. Frida Marcus, of Ramat Gan, in which she suggests that reader housewives should exchange ideas on novel devices for the kitchen, how to make household lighter, etc. We think this is an excellent idea, and cordially invite our housewife readers to write to this column. Once a month we will include suggestions received by our readers, and believe that this exchange of "wrinkles" will add fun to household chores and perhaps at the same time prevent wastage, etc.

Mrs. Marcus, for example, has suggested the following:

(1) Put some nylon netting or a plastic mat under your plate rack to prevent crockery from falling through (this will allow you to fit in plates etc., that would normally be too small to fit the rack).

(2) If you think that the egg you want to boil is slightly cracked, wrap it tightly in tissue paper before placing it in the water. (We would also suggest, instead of tissue paper, wrapping it in greasproof paper and tying tightly. This will hint on this: before putting into boiling water eggs which have been kept in the refrigerator, pour lukewarm water over them. This will prevent cracking. Also add salt to the boiling water before you put the eggs in).

Here are two of our suggestions for this month: (1) If you want to stiffen nylon, rinse it out in sugar water. (2) To prevent a breadpan from becoming mildewed, after washing it, rub it around the inside with vinegar.

Incidentally, vinegar, in addition to its uses in cooking and as a condiment, is extremely useful for household purposes:

In the laundry: to remove any signs of soap, to improve the lustre of silk, to brighten up coloured materials, to neutralize alkalis when removing stains, and in addition, in overcooking too much bluing (for the last two purposes use 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls of vinegar to 1 gallon of water).

In the bathroom: If you find that there are blue-

green marks on your bath caused by a copper geyser (due to traces of dissolved copper salts) apply a little vinegar directly on to the stain and rinse off almost at once. If necessary, repeat this treatment several times.

Ido-marks around your bath caused by soap (and a lazy family) can be removed by rubbing over with a little vinegar. Be sure to rinse the vinegar away, letting it remain on the mark for a few minutes only. Discolouration on the bath is frequently caused by a deposit of soap and salts, which can be removed by rubbing over with a cloth moistened with vinegar.

In the kitchen: To remove fish odour from dishes, soak them for a few moments in warm soapsuds and a deposit of soap (and a lazy family) can be removed by rubbing over with a cloth moistened with vinegar.

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